#### Amnsements and Alcetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 2:30 Rehearsal. Philbarmonic Society. At 8 Sir abach I alian Opera, "La Sounam-bula;" Mile. Emma Atbant. BOOTH'S THEATER.—" Macbeth." Miss Charlotte Cush

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.-Minstrels. DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- " Moorcroft." LICEUM THEATER.- 'Much Ado About Nothing." Miss OLYMPIC THEATER.-Vaudeville Varieties of America.

PARK THEATER .- "Gilded Age." John T. Raymond. BAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS. -Birch and Wambold. STEINWAY HALL-Entertainment by Maccabe. Union Square Theaten.—"The Hunchback." Mis-WALLACK'S THEATER .- "The Romance of a Poor Young

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.-Annual Exhibition. Association Hall.-Lecture. George Dawson.

### Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—Third Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

HANKING AND FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—5th column.

BOARD AND ROOMS—Third Page—3t and 4th columns.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—1st column.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Serenth Page—3d column.

CORPORATION NOTICES—Sixth Page—3d column.

DANCING ACADEMISS—Sixth Page—3d column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Serenth Page—3d column.

BURDERAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—3d column.

FURNITURE—Third Page—3d column.

FURNITURE—Third Page—3d column.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Sixth Page—3d column.

Columb.

INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—1st, 2d and 3d columns.

LAW SCHOOLS—Sixth Page—3d column.

LECTCHES AND MEETINGS—Third Page—6th column.

IOAN OFFICES—Screenth Page—3d column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—Firth Page—6th column.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Screenth Page—3d column.

MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—3d column; Eighth Page
6th column.

-6th column. Musical Instruments-Third Page-6th column. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—TAIR Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATION.—Sixth Page—1st column.

POLITICAL NOTICES—FITH Page—6th column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—Seventh Page—4th column; NewJERSET—Seventh Page—4th column; COUNTRY—Seventh Page—4th column; TO EXCHANGE—Seventh Page—
4th column.

4th column.

ALES BY AUCTION-Third Page-3d column.

AVINGS BANKS-Seventh Page-3d column. SALES BY ACCTION—That Taye—3d column.

SAVINGS BANKS—Secenth Page—3d column.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALES—Third Page—4th and 5th
columns; FEMALES—Third Page—5th and 6th columns.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILBOADS—Secenth Page—5th and 6th

STEAMERS, OCEAN-Seventh Page-5th column. TEACHERS Sixth Page 31 column.
THE TURY—Third Page—6th column.
TO LET, CITY PROPERTY—Seventh Page—4th column:
BROOKLYN—Seventh Page—4th column; COUNTRY—Seventh Page—3:1 column;

#### business Notices

BEST PLAN IN LIFE INSURANCE-The all-WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.-The creat popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is slone attribu-table to its intrinsic worth. In the care of coople, Colds, Asthma Broncaidis, Whooping Cough, Serotairus Hemors, and all Conasunptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal, the two one needed the care emploras of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Longs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Williom, Chemist, Boston. Soid by all druggists.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1874.

The trial of Kullmann for the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck began yesterday. The accused admitted his guilt on all principal points. == The Ger man Reichstag was opened by a speech from the Em peror, who said that the power of Germany was a guarantee of peace with foreign countries. ==== Gen. Laserna will resign his command of the Republican army of Spain. —— A demonstration in favor of M. Thiers was made at Nice.

A personal encounter took place in New-Orleans yes terday between Gov. Keilogg and Major Burke; the latter attempted to cowhide Kellogg, when both con testants drew pistols and fired several shots, but neither was injured. A large mass meeting of citizens was held at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the interference of the Foderal authorities in State affairs. Gov. Kellogg has consented to have all the ballots at the election deposited in the same boxes. === In the bankruptcy case of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia, the order of the District Court appointing a meeting of creditors was reversed by the Circuit Court. - The loss by the fire at Greencastle, Ind., Wednesday, was \$338.500 In the District Safe Burglary trial, Zirruth was cross-examined by Mr. Davidge; a nolle prosequi was red in the case of Michael Hayes in order might testify; his evidence consisted of an account of his operations in arranging the details of the burgiary under the direction of Whitley and Nettleship. President has appointed Taursday, Nov. 26, a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention confirmed the election of three Bishops and discussed the revision of the Rubrics. — Jackson S. Schultz, George Wm. Cartis, ex-Gov. Noyes, and Salem H. Wales made addresses at the Republican mass meeting John Keily, Wm. H. Wickham, and Abram S. Hewitt spoke at a Democratic rally. \_\_\_ The Committee of Fifty denounced Winchester Britton. Ex-President Wooisey made an address to the Yale Alumni. — At the trial of Commissioner Davenport for maifeasauce, George A. Heinrichs described the circumstances under which he was arrested. The jury in the trial of ex-Tax-Collector Badeau, in Brookiyn, was charged by the Court and locked up for the night. - The defense in the Merrigan murder trial was continued. \_\_\_\_ The Emigration Commission ers declared that they could not pay the bills of the County Superintendent of the Poor, and that they 50,000 to carry on their institution. - The Mayor has expressed his intention to suppress poolselling on the elections. - Gold, 110}. Thermome ter, 60°, 70°, 65°.

From the accounts that reach us of the affray between Gov. Kellogg and Major Burke, it seems discreditable to both. The Major appears as the aggressor; but Kellogg was the first to draw a pistol after his personal danger was over, when his coachman had driven him away from Burke and the cowhide. Though rather late in the season, the occurrence may serve to swell the list of out-

The Emperor of Germany is satisfied that the power which he exercises is a guarantee for peace with foreign countries. Very probably it is for the present; but the immense armaments which are kept up are a drain upon the resources of the country almost as great as an ordinary war would be. He proposes an efficient organization of the Landsturm and an increase of the ordinary military appropriations, thus adding to the burdens of a country which was in no condition to bear with ease what was previously exacted.

Yesterday's discussions in the Episcopal Convention were chiefly on revising the rubrics, but no decisions were arrived at. The injunction of secrecy having been removed in respect to the recent debates on the confirmation of Prof. Seymour, we present some of the papers in the case. They give particulars of the charges against the Professor, which were, as we stated at the time, exclusively based on the favor with which he regarded ritualistic practices, and his views respecting the Eucharist.

A mass meeting of citizens at New-Orleans protested yesterday against the measures taken by the Kellogg party to carry the election. The attempt to deprive naturalized citizens of their votes, the frauds in registration, the deceit about the Returning Board, the arrests throughout the State, and the sce of United States troops during the canvass-these are grievances to which few

American citizens would quietly submit; but the meeting was called in the interest of law and order, and resolved to discourage and prevent all acts of violence.

The report of Commissioner Burdett of the General Land Office sets forth a state of affairs respecting Indian homesteads that needs attention. Under a circular of instructions issued by the Land Office, large numbers of Indians were induced to abandon their tribal relations and accept homesteads after the manner of white settlers. Now comes a decision by Secretary Delano which nullifies this action, and deprives these Indians of the right to homesteads. To remand these people now to barbarism would be a sad mistake.

In the trial of Commissioner Davenport for malfeasance in office, the circumstances of the arrest of Mr. Heinrichs were yesterday put in evidence. Mr. Heinrichs is the wealthy and respectable German citizen whom Mr. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Elections, arrested about a fortnight before the Presidential election in 1872; throwing him into jail Saturday night and keeping him there till Monday morning, refusing abundant bail. The case was generally looked upon at the time as a bit of political persecution, designed to intimidate the German citizens during the canvass, but on this point the court declined to take testimony.

In the Safe Burglary case the testimony of Michael Hayes, State's evidence, goes more deeply into the plot than that of the preceding witness. As Hayes had charge of many details of the conspiracy and the hiring of professional burglars, it was necessary that all its points should be laid before him. Some of the curious features in his testimony are the arrangement that was proposed but not carried out, to save time by opening the safe in the regular way, using gunpowder afterward so as to give the lock the appearance of being blown open; and the circumstance that among the other offers made by Nettleship to Hayes was the promise of being made Warden of the Penitentiary in New-Jersey. Hayes's evidence fills up many gaps in the story, and although it does not bear so directly against Harrington as against Nettleship and Whitley, it will serve better than any previous testimony to connect the leading conspirators with the plot.

A number of prominent gentlemen of all shades of political opinion have united in a card, elsewhere printed, warmly recommending the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments on which the people are to be called next Tuesday to vote. We cannot overestimate the importance of this matter. New-York lags behind nearly every State which has had a recent opportunity to amend its Constitution, in several important particulars, . There has been no source of corruption so prolific as the curse of special legislation. Pennsylvania and Illinois have wiped this out with the most admirable results. New-York has, next Tuesday, an opportunity to do the same. Voters who are bewildered by the constant cry of corruption at Albany, no matter which party is in power, have now a chance to do something practical in the way of reform. Will they neglect it ?- They have a chance at the same time to lighten their burdens by selling the useless lateral canals, and saving the annual waste of millions of taxes. Will they neglect that ?-We single out these two as perhaps the most notable of the Amendments. All of them are good, and ought to be adopted. They will be if the people are only sufficiently informed and interested in the matter to take the trouble to vote on it.

## THE CITY TICKET.

We do not exhort our readers to get in the least excited over the municipal election. They do not need to "rally." There is no special call for "organizing." There is no occasion to "bring out the flag," and it is a ries, the Postmaster, the Collector, and all the great nuisance to keep up such a racket with guns and rockets in Union-square. Above all, we advise readers to beware of the mudthrowers; and, if the mud influences their votes at all, to let it direct them rather against the men who throw than those at whom it is thrown.

There is nothing in the character of either of the three men prominently running for the Mayoralty that need make our citizens blush at seeing him successful. Mr. Wickham is perhaps the least known, and he doubtless has the best chances. He is a very respectable diamond merchant, an anti-Ring Democrat, and an ex-member of the Committee of Seventy :- a man of average talents, who would do his very best to win the esteem of his fellowcitizens by making a good Mayor. Mr. Ottendorfer is a man better known to the community, and of more experience in political affairs,-a genuine reformer, who wants above all things to secure a pure and cheap city government, and would do the best he knew to that end. Mr. Wales is a successful business man, who has retired on a competence honorably won in the city which he would now take an honorable pride in serving. We have no disparagement for either of the other candidates when we say that, in general qualifications for the post, and in the public recognition of his qualifications, Mr. Wales is easily the first. If we could make the next Mayor, out of the candidates in the field we should select Mr. Wales; and we urge citizens who believe in looking for the best man and then voting for him to cast their ballots for the Republican nominee.

There is some chance for the election of Gen P. H. Jones as Register, and we think good citizens ought to do all they can to improve the opportunity. The Tammany candidate. Hayes, is a positively objectionable per-The City of New-York ought not to make him Register or put him in any office whatever. Gen. Jones served in the place before, to secure a competence for the family of his predecessor, the lamented Halpine (Miles O'Reilly); he has since lost his property in making good a defalcation which occurred under him, without blame on his part, while he was Postmaster; he has been a good man in every field, military and civil, in which he has been tried; and he can be and ought

to be elected. With a good deal that was said by the partisans of Messrs. Wales and Jones last night. at their Cooper Institute meeting, we do not sympathize. Both of these gentlemen are devoted Republicans, both bave zealously supported the Administration of Gen. Grant, and both may very naturally take the tone of Gen. Grant's adroit personal friends in deprecating and belittling the Third Term discussion. But neither of them is in any way identified with the Custom-house Ring. We recommend their support because we think them the best men in pomination for the places; and we insist that there can be no

hope of reform in municipal government Louisiana; but there is going to be a change until we learn to divorce it absolutely from National and State politics.

THE ADVANTAGE OF UNTIMELY DISCUS-

SION. The clever people who think there is no danger in allowing the idea of the reelection of Gen. Grant to take quiet possession of the office-holding mind, leave entirely out of view the processes by which a nomination is secured. If there was nothing to be done except for the people to go to the polls some morning in November two years hence, and cast their ballots for the man they think best fitted for President, there would be no use of the present discussion. It would be as premature and impertinent as the President himself considers it. His reëlection, secured under such circumstances, would be a matter sincerely to be deplored, both for its immediate consequences and for the unfortunate breach of a line of precedents which were founded in reason and profound knowledge of government by men whom the country has never ceased to revere. But after all, the country has a right to the institutions it chooses to impose upon itself, and if a majority wish to change or modify our republican form there is no way of preventing it. The truth is, however, that though the majority have no such intention or desire, it would be quite possible for a minority to force the renomination of a President who is devoted to their own and his own interests, unless by 'untimely discussion" the public attention were directed to the contemplated plan.

With a President gifted with a stricter sense of propriety than that which Gen. Grant seems to possess, the power of office-holders in politics would be less redoubtable. We are not speaking of that conscientious regard for the best interests of the country which induced Washington and Jefferson to refuse a second reëlection. One constituted like Gen. Grant is incapable even of appreciating the motives which would induce such a course of conduct, and far more incapable of imitating it. To ask him to decline a reëlection when there was any prospect of securing it, would be to appeal to considerations which have probably never suggested themselves to his mind. To take what he can get is to him the only natural impulse, and we could no more blame him for it than for the exercise of any other physiological function. We could not go further with respect to him than to criticise the employment of official patronage to secure his hold upon the Presidency; and our remarks upon that subject are addressed not to him, but to the Republican party. It is a foolish waste of time to discuss the question whether he desires or does not desire a renomination. The only question to consider is whether he can be nominated by the organization of officeholders dependent upon his favor, and whether, if nominated, he will be supported by the Republican party on any plea of fancied necessity or partisan fidelity.

We are not, and never have been, frightened about the prospect. We have believed and still believe that prompt and energetic discussion of the vulgar intrigue will defeat it. Timid statesmen, one by one, will be forced to declare against it. Mere trading politicians, who depend more upon the party than upon the President, will be made to see that their standing with the public will be damaged unless they give tongue. The honest, apathetic voting men, with whom rests equally the hope and the danger of the country, will be made to think of the tendency of things, and to consider how to meet it with their influence and their votes. But we think that without this discussion nothing would be easier than for Gen. Grant to secure his repomination and possibly his reëlection. There is a course of action well known to politicians called a "still-hunt." The workers are busy, but loud talk and agitation are avoided. When the time comes for the primasubordinate office-h the right kind of delegates are elected to the county conventions. When these are gained the work is virtually done. No amount of protesting and grumbling will prevent the Administration from having its own way in the State and National conventions of the

It is not too soon to begin to prevent such a result as this. If we do not choose to perpetuate the present Administration in power, 1874 is a much better time to do the work than 1876. To prevent the managers of the party from accepting Grant as their candidate, the best thing to do is to make him impossible. We admit it is utterly irrelevant for Gen. Dix. and Mr. Robeson, and Judge Pierrepont to say they are opposed to a third term and that they do not believe the President wants it. But every such declaration is a good thing in itself, in awakening public attention and setting people to thinking how easily Grant might nominate himself and what an undesirable thing that would be. Every time a leading statesman is hunted out of his dignified reserve and made to say he does not believe Grant is a candidate, the public is made to see the impropriety of his being a candidate. And every time some feather-brained partisan of the Administration has the effrontery to declare himself in favor of a third term, he does still more effective service against it, in thus avowing and confirming the reality of the intrigue.

For these reasons, among others, we think the discussion extremely judicious, and have seen nothing in any quarter to induce us to come to a different conclusion.

## REFORM-IN TEXAS.

The Administration is to be congratulated upon the promptness and ferocity with which it has pursued certain postmasters and revenue collectors in Texas who are said to have bought their offices of Senator Flanagan. While the whole country is excited by the misconduct of Federal officials in Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Tennessee, where they have stirred up animosities between whites and blacks, and swindled, lied, and conspired to defraud the people out of their votes,-while all right-thinking men are aflame with indignation at the spectacle of United States Marshals, with troops of soldiers at their heels, scouring entire States to arrest innocent citizens for political effect, and establishing such a reign of terror that villages are deserted and crops are rotting in the fields,-it is a great comfort to know that the Administration is going to brandish the besom of reform-in Texas. Hester and Healy may handcuff as many Democratic politicians as they please in Alabama and send them 300 miles for examination; Major Merrill may disgrace his uniform by prosecuting all the best people of Shreveport for purely constructive violations of a loose Enforcement law; and Mr. Packard may use the civil service and the of postmasters and collectors in Texas, even if it breaks up the Government. It will be a good lesson to these people never to buy appointments again-or at any rate not to buy

of Flanagan. We have no desire to ridicule any hones effort at reform; but what can we think of an Administration which is so noisy about its efforts to abolish small abuses of which the people have never heard, and so bold in its encouragement of crimes which have become a public scandal? It is of course a great offense to corrupt Senator Flanagan; but is it such a venial fault to imprison men without cause? to traduce the reputation of a whole community ? to buy voters and judges ? to conspire for the establishment of a fraudulent Legislature ? to set up an usurping Governor ? to rob the public treasury? All these things have been done by Federal office-holders. The facts are patent to the whole country. But the criminals keep their places, and are high in the favor of the White House. Reform in Texas is very well; but why does not the President look nearer home !

THE ERIE ACCOUNTS.

The report of the London accountants who came over here and examined the books of the Erie Railway Company does not receive from the press the attention which it merits-We present this morning some very plainspoken comments from The London Economist. It is not a bad opportunity to remind readers of THE TRIBUNE'S course on two or three occasions when the publication of truth in these columns was thought to be an unwarranted assault upon established respectability. Some fifteen months ago we denounced Secretary Richardson for giving out to the press statements which were in substance falsehoods in relation to the amount of coin in the Treasury. Some weeks after the outbreak of the panic we noted the changes in the statement of the coin balances by which the reported and actual amounts were brought together again. We were accused of writing in the interest of operators in the gold market, but Congress did not institute any investigation to discover whether the Secretary of the Treasury was not the person against whom this charge could not have been more justly brought. Again, our charges against the late Secretary of the Treasury in relation to his dealings with the Syndicates have never been investigated, and we venture to say that the columns of THE TRIBUNE contain fuller and more intelligible accounts of the illegal methods by which the funding operations of Messrs. Boutwell and Richardson were carried on, than any documents, official or unofficial. yet laid before the people of this country. Lastly THE TRIBUNE'S strictures on Mr. Richardson's management of the Treasury, before and after the panic, were received with great disfavor by persons who fifteen months ago were higher up in the financial world than they are now, yet we are not aware that the progress of events failed in any important particular to justify our criticisms or to prove that our fears were without good grounds. We felt that Mr. Richardson would inflate the currency, regardless of the law, and we said so. He did raise the legal tender circulation from \$356,000,000 to \$382,000,000, and all the chicanery of trucklers like Mr. Dawes cannot make that act anything else than an unlawful,

unconstitutional, and unnecessary exercise of power. Our course in giving a place in THE TRIB-UNE to ex-Auditor Dunan's statements about the finances of the Erie Railway Company, and the opinions we expressed that the President and leading Directors of the Company did not satisfactorily dispose of those statements, met with a similar reception. And now that we have the reports of the English accountants, fully substantiating Mr. Dunan's revelations, and vindicating that gentleman's name from the ferocious assaults which were made upon it, there is a deep silence in those quarters which a few months vocal. We conceive this question of honest railroad accounts to be of vast importance. The advice tendered by The London Times to the capitalists of England not to lend the Erie Company another dollar, and to buy no more of its bonds at any price, seems to us good. The stockholders of railroad companies have a right to know how the earnings and borrowings of these corporations are expended, and we tell no secret when we say that the information given to them by the managers on these points is of the scantiest character, and in many cases, of which the Erie Railway is not the only example, even this scanty

information is not the truth. The lesson conveyed by the long and eventful history of the Erie Railroad is this-that if unscrupulous men cannot be prevented from obtaining the control of railroads they should at least be refused further access to the capital of those who have no part nor knowledge in the management of their own property. We have seen within a few months, besides the disappearance of countless mushrooms, some of the most stable dividendpaying roads cease to return income to people who may have held their stock for twenty years. Other great roads disburse their dividends, which fall like the rain from Heaven, no one knowing where it was collected, whether from the borders of the great Lakes or those of the German Ocean. Let us hope the dividends will continue to descend in the same abundance and with equal regularity.

ONE OF THE CAUSES. From present indications there will be a number of philosophical treatises upon the causes of the defeat in various Administration organs, say about next Wednesday morning. We desire to promote the success of the inquiries which these philosophers will about that time begin to prosecute. If we can borrow the thumb of one of them for a few days we beg to slip under it for future reference in the discussion the speech made by Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, in the town of Salem in that State, last Tuesday evening. The speech was in advocacy of the claims of Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, a candidate for reflection to Congress. In it Mr. Dawes said there were things upon which he differed with Mr. Butler widely, sharply, and said he, "In coming here to ask vou to vote for the Republican nominee for Congress, I ask no truce upon those questions. "I expect none." But says Mr. Dawes, "I do come here overwhelmed with the conviction "that unity is safety and dissension is destruc-"tien; that men are nothing, but that the cause is everything, and that it is just as vital here in this district as it is in any other district in this Commonwealth. Whatever may be those differences which I entertained and which I still entertain, it is of the utmost "importance that the front of Massachusette "in Congress should not be broken. Massachusetts is the citadel of the Republican

citadel itself, and the shout goes out from the enemy, 'We have carried the fort!' I understand what men who don't like me very well may say because I have come here to say this, but I am acting under a solemn conviction of what is the duty of public men, viz., to keep an undivided, unbroken delegation in Congress. Throw away the House of Representatives and it is the entering wedge. Throw that away and it dates the decline of power in the Republican party. It is the history of all the administrations except that of Abraham Lincoln, that have gone before the present one, and it will be the history of this administration, if by any dereliction, if by any dissension, if by dislike or prejudice, we shall fail in Massachusetts to present an unbroken front, we fail, in the very seat of the power of the Republican party, in that State which has furnished it brain, and life, and lead, and throwing that away, will, I am as confident as I am of anything, date its downfall." It will be well enough to recall this speech

and the position of Mr. Dawes as set forth in it when the causes of the withdrawal of popular confidence from the candidates of the Republican party come to be discussed. Mr. Dawes is well known as a representative Republican, or to give him perhaps a clearer elevation, as a representative of Massachusetts Republicanism. If he represents the partisanship and narrowness, he represents also the earnestness, the ability, and the conscience of the party. There have been times-when there was no election pending-when he has stood up grandly against abuses of power, corrupt administration, and the evil tendencies of the time, and has administered to his own party the wholesome discipline of warning and rebuke. Mr. Butler, also, is well enough known. If one represents the conscience and moral sense of the party, the other represents as truly its materialistic tendencies, its selfishness, its utter lack of comprehension of any principle of morality or standard of morals, or anything but the quality of success. It is fair to judge of the progress of the party and the direction of its progress by these two men and their influence upon each other and upon the party. Has Mr. Dawes brought up or kept up the standard of his party so that it repudiates the choice of men of Mr. Butler's sort to represent it, or has Mr. Butler dragged down Mr. Dawes and the conscience of the party to support him? It is a fair question, and upon its answer the popular judgment will be rendered upon the question of the direction of Republican progress. And Mr. Dawes has made his answer in the extract we have quoted. Mr. Dawes knows quite well, nor have the

people forgotten it, that the reply which the friends of the Administration have made invariably to the complaints of abuses and wrongs which dissatisfied Republicans have indulged in for several years past has been, that the only practicable way to reform the party was "from the inside." "Inside," indeed! And the only indication of sincerity the party has given in Massachusetts; the only thing that by the largest stretch of charity can be called an effort to "reform from the in-"side," is in the nomination to Congress of Dr. J. C. Ayer, author of the celebrated Compound Cathartic Pill of that name. The very pretense of Reform is thrown aside when Mr. Dawes goes into Mr. Butler's District and urges the reëlection of that person-who notoriously exercises and has exercised in all his public career the worst possible influence upon the politics of the country; a man who has advocated all the measures that have damaged the party; who has defended all the iniquities that have so loaded the party down, and who to-day is at odds with the party and with Mr. Dawes upon every political uffestion that has any importance whatever. But all these considerations, of the most vital consequence to the country and the cause of honesty and morality, the representative of the Republican conscience of the old Puritan Commonwealth casts aside and urges the election of Benjamin Butler-why? Because he is "acting under the solemn conviction of what is the duty of public men, viz., to keep an undivided, unbroken delegation in Congress." That is all. No more; no less. A "solemn conviction' that "the duty of public men" is to "keep an 'undivided, unbroken delegation in Congress."

Well, the people read and ponder over such utterances as this. They know that upon the confession of leading Republicans in and out of Congress there have been gross abuses and corrupt administration : the remedy for which is to send Republicans to Congress who have conscience, ability, integrity, who will not defend rascality for pay or prostitute place and power for selfish aggrandizement. And they hear Mr. Dawes advocating Butler's election because it is necessary to have an undivided front. And turning it over calmly and thoughtfully-for they have plenty of time for it in these days of "prosperous" governmentthey say, "Upon the whole, what press-"ing need is there of an undivided front? What good has come to "the country from having so large "a Republican majority in Congress? Has it not been rather demoralizing than otherwise? 'And if indeed it should happen that an Opposition majority should organize the next House of Representatives, with a Republican Senate and Republican Administration, how much of a calamity would even that be? Would it not be wise policy indeed to give the Opposition an opportunity to inquire into the management of affairs for the past five or six'years ? If there's nothing wrong to be discovered, they can do no harm. If there is anything wrong, it is a good time now to find it out. The Government books have been kept by one party long enough. Let us have them audited. We believe this to be the line of thought

of the average voter, who has waited too long already for the Republican party to reform itself from the inside. And he will vote against such men as Butler, whether it breaks the front or crumbles the whole line. And men of this class will be none the less Republicans for doing it-none the less ready to vote for any honest Republican who is nominated hereafter. We take leave to differ with Mr. Dawes. Instead of signifying the decline of power in the Republican party, it will date the beginning of its purification and of its entrance upon a higher mission in politics even than that which it has already fulfilled. The workingmen are doing so unwise a thing in

attempting a political organization in this city that it is surprising to find them selecting so creditable a nominee for Mayor as Mr. John Swinton. He has no chance of election, and the effort to organize a distinctive party of workingmen in a country like this is an absurdity. We are all workingmen Hardly ten per cent of the voters in New-York fail to toil, in some fashion or other, at least ten hours a day in earning their daily bread and supporting their families. The men who do it by manual labor military also to prevent an honest election in "party. When you pierce that you pierce the if intelligent, are constantly stulying to better their

condition -to become bosses instead of journeymon, and employe. sinstead of bosses. These can never be organized into a distinctive workingments party, and it would be alike unwise and preposterous to seek to confer the control of our municipal affairs upon a party composed of the workingmen who are

Two excellent Congressional nominations have recently been made. In the HIId District in Brookyn the Democrats and Liberal Republicans have put up Mr. S. B. Chittenden against confessedly unworthy Republican nominees. Mr. Chittenden is admirably fitted for Congressional life, would do honor to the district, and good service to the country, and can be and ought to be elected. In the Villth District of New-York, Elijah Ward, formerly member of Congress from the old VIth and VIIth Districts, has been nominated. Mr. Ward's past service has been honest, and he would carry now to Washington the experience and weight which New-York delegations have often so sadly lacked.

The sufferings of the frontier settlers in Nebraska thousands of whom are in a state of utter destitution, call for prompt aid. We have received a check for \$10 from "An American" for this purpose, and will forward this, with any other sums that may be sent us within a reasonable time.

#### PERSONAL.

The Prince of the Asturias has entered

pon his military studies at Sandhurst. The Prince and Princess of Wales have reurned to London from their Continental tour

A Salt Lake dispatch says Brigham Young went southyesterday, and expects to spend the Win-

Alexander Begg sailed from Quebec last evening for Scotland, where he will act as emigration agent for the Dominion.

Messrs. Edward Angell and John H. Farley

of the Cleveland City Council are now here to examine the pavements of the city, Ex-Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts has given

\$100 to the Art Gallery Fund of Amberst College. The Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn will lecture at the College next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the same fund. Miss Luia Meyer, from the German theaters, arrived yesterday, under an engagement to appear as

the Stadt Theater during this season. She will make her first appearance in the operatta entitled "Parisian Life." Counsellor A. P. de Carvallio Borges, the Brazilian Minister, arrived in this city yesterday morning. He returns, accompanied by his wife, from Europe, where he spent the Summer for the benefit of his

Forrester the cognomen of father of the British House of Commons devolves upon Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Exer-ton. Baronet, who has continuously represented Cheshire, or one of its divisions, since the General Elec-Col. P. Egerton Warburton, the Australian

xplorer, whose wonderful expedition from the center

of Australia to the West Coast, accomplished by him and

By the accession to the Peerage of Gen.

his party under difficulties and privations of a most ap-palling character, was rewarded with the gold medal of the Geographical Society, is now in London. Dr. Harold Browne, the Bishop of Winchester, England, writes to the Bishop of Melbourne, " I

call myself an old-fashioned English churchman, and I find more to repel me in any one of the extreme schools of thought in the English Church than I do in anything I have seen or heard in the Old Catholics." The Judges of the United States Supreme Court made their annual call upon the President yester-

day noon. The custom is for the Court to call upon the President on the first day of the term, but this year the President was not in the city when the Court convened, and the visit was therefore postponed till to-day. Edward Dicey, the well-known London journalist, war correspondent of The London News, and

been spending a few weeks in this country, on a visit to his wife's relations. He married into a Boston family, and one of the leading men in Wall-st. is his brother-in-The Archbishop of Canterbury has invited his rural deans to inform him as to the general opinion of the laity with respect to the ornaments, rubric, and

actively engaged in various journalistic enterprises, has

the position of the celebrant. Should any concession on these points be recommended, he asks further what corresponding concessions would be asked on the other side in matters at present equally illegal. Mr. Beecher replies to an inquiry in The Christian Union, as to whether he thinks God enjoys praise, in this way: "We do not think that God is

pleased with the perfunctory laudations of long prayers, or anthems 'executed' without feeling, or that he would be delighted by the insertion of his name in the Constitution of the United States. God cannot be praised by joint resolutions." Prof. Swing concludes an article on South-

ern theology in The Independent in this way : "As for the great South, under the influence of liberty and education and industry, she will soon begin to call in all her bad outstanding theology, and will emancipate not only her slaves, but her women, so that they will read and publish and teach; will emancipate her theologians from the power of old custom, and make them scorn the duello in church courts as deeply as the civilized States scorn the duello of literal firearms and purple blood, and love nothing so much as a union of Christian peace and industry."

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Columbia (S. C.) Administration organ announces in capitals that "Pickens is in line for Cham-berlain." The general belief is that both Pickings and Stealings are on that line.

An organ is a great institution. Declaring the third term discussion a piece of clap-trap, The Hart-ford Post is pleased to say: "We may console ourselves with the assurance that the metropolitan journals that are now striving to humbug and mislead the people in this matter are damaging their influence irretrievably. and that they will be far less formidable opponents two years hence than they might have been if they had dealt honestly by their constituency." So!

Congressman Holman of Indiana is likely to be Mr. McDonald's most formidable antagonist in the contest for the U. S. Senatorship, Several circumstances seem to weaken Mr. McDonald's claims. In the first place he lives in Indianapolis, where Senator Morton also resides, and the other sections of the State are opposed to having both Senators chosen from one city Again, the rural Democracy complain that the slate has been arranged entirely without consultation with them. They were strengthened in this belief by a little incident which occurred at the tollification meeting in Indianapolis after the recent election. Gov. Hendricks introduced Mr. McDonald as the successor of Senator Fratt, and Mr. McDonald returned the compliment by referring to the Governor as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This complacent division of the party honors did not please the outside Democracy, and they threatened to sunsh the slate.

Dropping into politics for a moment, The Christian Union thus gives evidence that it is well in formed about the situation: "According to present appearances the Republican party is going into the Fall campaign with a stronger reliance upon Southern out rages than upon any of the principles which might just now be appropriately enunciated, and for which we rightly look to the party claiming to possess the senti-ments from which great principles spring. The speeches of party leaders, the utterauces of party organs, the outrage' planks of platforms, and the result of the Convention of Southern office-holders all seem to justify us in our conclusion. The results are likely to be humiliating; Republican majorities will be reduced, Republican Senators and Representatives will be lost, but there will be afforded by the experience a valuable lesson which we believe the party needs, and will be intelligent enough to learn—the lesson that unless both principles and men are presented at every election, the party failing to provide them forfeits the respect of its adherents."

Major Gentry, the candidate of the People's party for Governor of Missouri, closes a letter to the voters of the State in this way : "If I am honored by your suffrages to fill the high office of Governor of Missouri, every power vested in me by the Constitution of the State will be exercised in a manner to promote the development, the wealth, the intelligence, the happiness and prosperity of all the people in the State; and I give to you my earnest pledge that no corrupt ring of unprincipled men shall fasten themselves like so many leeches upon the public treasury at the expense of the best interests of the people of the State, to fatten upon their labor and eat out their substance. I owe nothing to partisas cliques and rings, and I will not be ruled by them. I have been put forward as a candidate by the people, who want good, economical, and impartial government, and I shall consider it my only duty, and is will be my only smbitlon, to protect and promote their interests. Being one of you in heart and in sympathy, if I am made your Governor I shall be ever ready to extend to you the arm of protection, shielding you as far as in my power from oppression and wrong."

Scoffers at the idea of a third term plot are

becoming more scarce every day. The persistent re-fusal of President Grant to end the whole agitation by simply saying he will not accept a renomination is convincing the most shoptical that he to really plotting for suction torm. Thus The Culcust of Populs, which and a